

BUSH AND MOORE.

(Continued from first page.)

advertisement, but the papers are paid for it. We must watch our papers very closely for the next three years. Oh, my friends, we had better watch our newspapers! Nearly all of them are patronized by the lottery, but they owe a duty to their other patrons. They ought to stand up for righteousness, morality, and the ten commandments, but will they do it? I know of no better opportunity for some benevolent person of means to help Christianity and civilization than by putting his money in a newspaper that will always be found advocating that which is moral, right and just—a paper that will uphold the ten commandments. The lottery company has gone to work to manufacture public sentiment to induce Louisiana to accept a bribe—a bribe that is a job thrust at the ten commandments. Louisiana, the poorest State in the Union, is the only one that will countenance a lottery. For the past twenty-five years the lottery has swept away the earnings of the poorest people of New Orleans and every county of the State. It has robbed the poor and left nothing behind. The *Times-Democrat* says a "mere matter of sentiment" ought not to keep the State from accepting the bribe. The argument is given that the lottery is a legitimate business, the same as hotels, banks, insurance companies, newspapers, etc. This, of course, is untrue. The lottery supplies no real need. There is a little more question as to newspapers, but the newspaper that stands up for right and truth, the fundamental principles of morality, and will not sell itself and its influence, is as high as heaven above the lottery.

The preacher referred to the banishment of the lottery from France and England, and gave some statistics showing the rapid increase of saving banks deposits after the exclusion of the lotteries.

He closed by saying that the man who runs the lottery, whether he be the man who wears the Confederate epaulets or the sleek, sly purchaser of a ticket, sins against his fellow man, and sins against the commandment which says thou shalt not covet.

From the Omaha World-Herald, April 21, 1890.
About a Lottery.

The charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company is about to expire, and the proprietors thereof are very anxious to have it renewed in one shape or other, because the business is very profitable. They have tried it in various States, without success. In Nevada they came very near carrying a constitutional amendment permitting the traffic, but failed because the scheme was not big enough to allow a majority of the voters a share of the profits. Then they tried it in one of the Dakotas and came very near winning, but slipped up because their friends did not dare to face the music. It would not pay to sacrifice a political career for the sake of what the lottery could give them. For the lottery people are not unlike Mrs. Gilpin: "Although on pleasure she was bent, she had a frugal mind." To be sure, some Indian tribe, the Creeks or the Cherokees or some other, authorized a lottery, but the Indian agent sat down upon that and promptly squelched it.

And now the poor lottery company, having wandered so long among strangers, with such bad results, has gone home again to try its seductive arts upon those who have heretofore benefited by them. They offer to pay the State \$500,000 annually, for a term of years, for the privilege of swindling the community at large, and it is no sure thing that the State will not take it; for \$500,000 per annum is a great deal of money, and if judiciously handled could do great good.

Suppose the State had that much money to dispose of. How many Gatling guns would it buy, and how secure would we feel in their possession? If our present efficient militia costs \$20,000, we could have a local army proportionately greater or more gorgeous, equal in attractions to a world's fair, at least. Or, if we chose to rest from war's alarms and turn our attention to more peaceful avocations, the sum in question would make twenty dowries of \$25,000 each to be bestowed upon virtuous native-born maidens, who had made the sweetest butter, or knitted the best stockings, and thus would Nebraska damsels be sought of all men, not only for their wealth but for their beauty and sterling qualities.

But the possibilities do not stop here. The managers would doubtless agree to permit all the capital prizes to be drawn in Nebraska. If we should insist upon such terms. Think of the refining influence of so much wealth annually distributed throughout the State, and the benefit to the souls of the people who draw blanks, from the monthly humiliation they would feel, would have a tendency to keep down any bumptiousness that might eventually lead to disorder.

(From the Scranton (Pa.) Truth, April 22.)
The Lottery Swindle.

The Louisiana Lottery Company sing the song of the minstrel, "When you have a good thing, keep it." Their charter from the Louisiana Legislature will expire in 1895, and it is desirable to extend it. Therefore a proposition to pay the State debt of twelve and a half million dollars for the renewal of the charter for twenty-five years. This is a bribe that the members of the Pelican State Legislature will hardly be able to resist. The force of this suggestion lies in the fact that but little of the money that will pay this debt comes from Louisiana, or in fact from any considerable number of people of the South. The thrifty wage-earner of the North contributes nearly the whole of the wealth that will enable the Louisiana lottery to pay this enormous debt. This huge gambling scheme is properly brought to attention in this instance. If in twenty-five years they can pay twelve and a half million dollars, and make money for the company, Puck has the floor—his speech is, "What fools these mortals be." Barred the mails, this lottery company has the express companies for communication, and millions of money drop into its coffers yearly.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 23, 1890.
The Louisiana Lottery Swindle.

Mayor Cregier has given it out that he intends to suppress pool-rooms as well as other gambling places. Perhaps he intends to carry out his promise. Let us hope so. Perhaps he does not. But Chicago will not be free from gambling if he does. There are lottery agents in this city.

The notorious Louisiana lottery has an agency here, with headquarters at No. 122 Washington street, opposite the City Hall. A person named Moore, who was indicted some time ago in connection with that nefarious concern, is the principal agent. His backer is a New Orleans gambler named Bush, and his sub-agents are a saloon-keeper named Hogan, who also runs or has run a gambling den; Mike Lawler, who is a saloon-keeper, and a man named Erby, who is a clerk somewhere. It is estimated that those fellows take \$300,000 per annum out of Chicago.

Encouraged by the success of these people, the Kentucky lottery has established an agency here under one Morton, ostensibly a real-estate man. The Mexican lottery has also been planted here.

There are laws and ordinances against these lottery agencies. Why are they not enforced? Agents, managers, or sellers of tickets may be fined not to exceed \$2,000 for a first offense. A second offense is punishable by a fine and imprisonment not to exceed a year in the County Jail. Will the Mayor suppress those lottery agencies? They are well known to the police.

From the Los Angeles Times, April 13, 1890.

An Anti-Lottery League has been organized in New Orleans, composed of business men and politicians. This organization will make a vigorous fight against the proposed extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The Anti-Lottery League has issued a circular in which it calls attention to the effort of the lottery to secure a renewal of its charter, says the passage of a constitutional amendment to that effect would imperil the Democratic party in the State, and would involve virtually a submission of the question to the decision of the colored vote, and that it behooves all good citizens who desire the abolition of this great gambling institution and the removal of its corrupting influence from politics to give a helping hand in the contest. In conclusion it urges organization in every parish in the State, and calls upon the leading spirits in each locality to join.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 25, 1890.
THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY DENOUNCED.

Citizens of New Orleans Express Themselves Freely About the Scandal.

At a meeting of the Anti-Lottery League held at New Orleans last night the Committee of Federal Relations reported that they were preparing an address to be sent to Postmaster General Wanamaker and members of the United States Congress asking that lottery tickets should not be transmitted through the mails. Mr. Girault Farrar, in reviewing the history of lotteries abroad, showed the scheme to be a rapid money-making one, which should be suppressed. Mr. A. L. Guzman, of Baton Rouge, said that the existing franchise had been given too cheap, that the exemption from taxation was outrageous if not unlawful. Judge Fred D. King said that were lottery money to be used in maintaining public schools he feared the effect might be bad for both teachers and pupils.

From the Albion, New York City, April 21.
Can Louisiana Afford to Recharter the Lottery?

The Louisiana lottery, which for the past quarter of a century has been paying the State \$40,000 a year for its

charter, now offers \$500,000 for its renewal. It is possible that the question will be referred by the Legislature to the people, and that the voters will be asked to decide whether for \$12,500,000 they will grant to this company another twenty-five years' lease of life.

At first glance this looks like an opportunity for Louisiana to follow the example of Monaco and support itself by the taxation of the people of other States. The operations of the Louisiana company will, of course, be national. In case that State furnished no more than double her share of the victims, only \$500,000 of the \$12,500,000 of promised license fees would come from her own citizens. The bait is certainly a tempting one and a high standard of public honor will be necessary to keep the taxpayers of Louisiana from attempting to clear twelve million dollars, by the licensing of law-breaking in other States. Yet, although the loss to the people of other States is a certain one, the gain to the people of Louisiana is worse than uncertain. A close examination of the question will show that Louisianians alone probably lose through the lottery more every year than the entire amount which the company proposes to pay to the State.

This is indicated in the first place by the revenues of the state lotteries in Italy and Spain. Italy's revenue from her lotteries is \$14,000,000 a year. Italy's population is but thirty times that of Louisiana. In case, then, the Louisiana Lottery Company makes the same rate of profit from the people of Louisiana as the Italian Government from its own citizens, the lottery company costs the Louisianians every year \$460,000; or, approximately, the same amount that it now offers the State for its charter. In Spain the legalized fleecing is still greater. In the budget of 1887-88, the income from the lottery was estimated at \$15,400,000. Spain's population is out sixteen times that of Louisiana. If the profits of the private lottery company in Louisiana may be estimated from those of the state lottery in Spain, they amount to one million dollars a year, or double the sum which the company is now offering as a bribe to the taxpayers.

Everything indicates that Louisianians are victimized by their lottery quite as much as Spaniards by theirs. Lee Meriwether in his report of investigations conducted under the United States Labor Bureau, says that in New Orleans the lottery has an important bearing upon the labor problem. The poorest of the poor are its victims.

The seamstresses who work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night may have for breakfast, dinner and supper only a five-cent loaf of bread, but they are apt to have lottery tickets in the pockets of their threadbare dresses, or stowed away behind a cracked mirror or picture frame. Tickets or parts of tickets for the daily drawing can be bought for 25 cents. They are hung upon strings in the windows of nearly every corner grocery. Servant girls do not think it wrong to slightly curtail their employer's regular food supply that they may have a chance in the wheel of fortune. Those women whom one sees in the lottery building on St. Charles street, with market baskets on their arms, waiting for the blindfolded boy to draw them a prize, may be depended upon to show a shortage in their market account by the price of at least one lottery ticket.

When demoralization such as this ensues, the State of Louisiana cannot afford to recharter the lottery. Old France abolished the institution sixty years ago. It is high time that new France followed its example. J. B. Say, the most distinguished French economist of this century, expressed the sentiment of all enlightened people when he declared that "The legislators who sanction a lottery license vote a certain number of thefts and suicides every year. There is no pretext of expense which can justify provocation to crime."

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 25, 1890.

The Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay the State \$12,500,000 for the privilege of carrying on its business twenty-five years longer. This is simply a proposition to relieve the Louisiana people of \$500,000 a year of their State tax by collecting that much every year for the use of the State from the people of other States. Of course along with this bribe for the people of Louisiana, the company expects to collect ten or twelve millions a year for its own coffers. The other States can easily protect themselves from this drain by enforcing their laws against the lottery business, but the company has been so successful in nullifying those laws by bribing police and politicians, that it is confident it can continue to trample on the laws of any State in the Union.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, April 25, 1890.

In the twenty-five-year period, soon to expire, for which the charter of the Louisiana Lottery has been in exist-

ence, that corporation has paid the State \$1,000,000. For the renewal of the charter the company agrees to pay the State \$12,500,000 in the next twenty-five years. That is to say, the lottery people are willing to pay just twelve and a half times as much for the next quarter of a century of years as they have been doing for the present quarter. And a still larger bribe will undoubtedly be offered if this one be declined. The contest between the cupidity of the residents of Louisiana and their sense of honesty and decency, which is now well under way, is being watched with a good deal of interest throughout the country.

From the Call, Birmingham, N. Y., April 19.
A Big Lottery Bid.

The Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay to the State of Louisiana \$12,500,000 for the privilege of carrying on its business for a period of twenty-five years, and it rests with the Legislature to submit this proposition to the vote of the people. The charter of the lottery expires in 1895, and the question is, shall the Legislature submit this question to the people to be voted on in 1892.

An anti-lottery league has been organized and war to the death will be made on the lottery.

From the Benkenman (Neb.) Pioneer, April 18, 1890.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company, whose charter expires in 1895, are now trying to have the Legislature submit the question to the popular vote of the people as to whether they shall have perpetual extension or not. Should they succeed in doing this and win by the ballot, Louisiana will have a lottery for all time to come. It is possible, should this be the result, that Uncle Sam will put forth his mighty arm and forbid the transmission of lottery letters through the mails.

From the Democrat, Peekskill, N. Y., April 19.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company offers to pay to the State of Louisiana \$12,500,000 for the privilege of carrying on its business for a period of twenty-five years, and it rests with the Legislature to submit this proposition to the vote of the people. If the Legislature decides to put this question before the people, we do not see how it could consistently refuse to submit a similar bid from the Associated Bank Burglars or from the Order of Affiliated Pickpockets.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, April 21, 1890.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company is making a big bid for a renewal of its charter for twenty-five years. The Louisiana Legislature will meet in a few days, and the company, it is said, will propose to pay the State debt for a renewal of its charter for the period mentioned. The debt is something over \$12,000,000. The Legislature can only submit the proposition to the people if it regards it with favor, as the Constitution of the State prohibits lotteries after 1895.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican, April 22.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* advises the State of Louisiana to accept the lottery company's offer of \$500,000 per year for twenty-five years. This public educator frankly states that, in its opinion, the aggregate of the lottery company's offer, \$12,500,000, is vastly more than the State is worth. It considers the honor of the State of no account whatever, except as a matter of sentiment, and calls the matter a purely business transaction. It is easy to see that the *Times-Democrat's* opinion is the result of a business transaction which does not appear on the face of the returns.

From the Woodbury (N. J.) Press, April 18, 1890.

THE Louisiana Lottery Company has decided to submit to the State Legislature a proposition to pay the State \$12,500,000 for the privilege of maintaining the lottery for a period of twenty-five years, the money to be paid in yearly installments of \$500,000 each. The Anti-Lottery League is preparing to fight this attempt of the company to renew its charter.

From the Jamestown Journal, April 19, 1890.

THE Louisiana Lottery has offered \$12,500,000 to the State of Louisiana to be allowed to do business for twenty-five years. The Legislature is now called upon to decide whether it will throttle this legalized iniquity or let it live for a price, to the demoralization of its citizens. It is big money, but not as big as the mischief it makes in the Pelican State. Of course the Legislature cannot consider the effect on other States.

From the Kingston (N. C.) Free Press, April 17, 1890.

The charter of the Louisiana lottery will soon expire by limitation. It is hoped the Legislature of Louisiana will have enough respect for good morals and public sentiment and justice not to grant an extension of the charter of this great swindling concern, which has been making desperate efforts to secure a footing elsewhere, but has so far failed.

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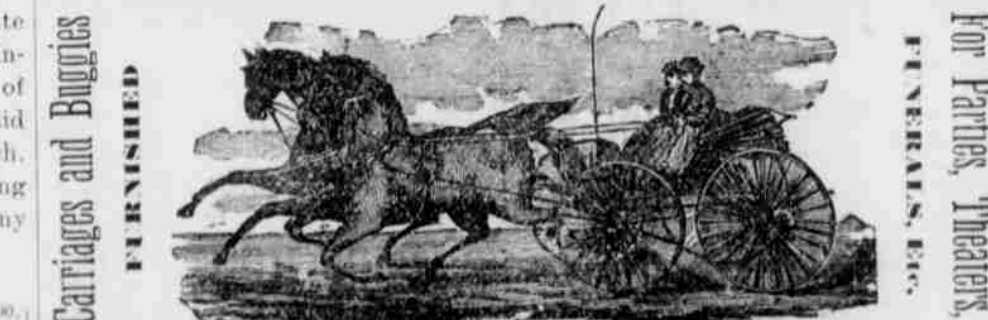
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